# BOMBAY COURIER
## EXTRAORDINARY.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1823.**


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We are happy to announce the arrival of the H. C. Ship Waterloo Captain Alsager from England. She left the river on the 27th February and passed the Start on the 1st of March.

*PASSENGERS BY THE WATERLOO.*

Mrs. Norton, Miss Jeffreys, Miss A. Jeffreys, George Norton Esq. Advocate General, Captain Moor Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith, Captain Sangster 9th Regiment, Captain E. Cooper, Country Service, Messrs. Cheshyre, Whitmore and Pulling, Cadets, Mr. Johnson, Asst. Surgeon, Messrs. Wyburd and Ormsby, Volunteers for the Marine, and Mr. Martinant.

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The following summary of News from the 7th January to the 26th February has been kindly communicated, and we lose no time in laying it before our readers.

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JANUARY 7th. Indictments preferred against several Irishmen of the Orange Party for a conspiracy to cause a Riot in the Dublin Theatre, with intent to outrage the person of the Lord Lieutenant by throwing a Bottle at him, ignored by the Grand Jury—the Attorney General (Plunkett) gives notice of preferring an ex-officio information notwithstanding—and the next day files it.

8th. Brigadier General Walker, Governor of St. Helena, left England in the Repulse, and arrived at St. Helena 10th March.

10th. The Dublin Grand Jury present a remonstrance in the Court of Kings Bench disclaiming any improper or corrupt motives for not finding a conspiracy Bill.

13th. Major General Barnes arrived in England and re-appointed Governor of Ceylon.

15th. A Grand Dinner at the City of London Tavern, given by the Court of Directors to the Cabinet Ministers and Lord Amherst upon his taking the Oaths as Governor General.

22d. Richard T. Goodwin Esq. appointed to a seat in Council at Bombay in the place of G. L. Prendergast Esq.—and J. J. Sparrow Esq. a provisional member.

23d. Prince Leopold arrived in England.—The King and the Duke of York, recovering from severe attacks of Gout and Inflammation.—One troop of each Regiment of Dragoons to be equipped as Hussars, to act as Skirmishers.

24th. Dr. Reginald Heber, Pastor of Lincolns Inn, appointed to the See of Calcutta.

" Sir Henry Wellesley Ambassador to Vienna.

" Lord Clanwilliam, Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin.

" Sir Lowry Cole, Governor of the Mauritius.

" Lord Beresford, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

" Large subscriptions for the sufferers in Syria from the Earthquakes.

FEB. Parliament met on the 4th of February. The King being prevented attending by indisposition, the speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

" MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you that since he last met you in Parliament, His Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the Peace of Europe.

" Faithful to the principles which His Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, His Majesty declined being a party to any proceeding at Verona which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain, on the part of Foreign Powers; and His Majesty has since used and continues to use his most anxious endeavours and good offices, to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments, and to avert if possible the calamity of War between France and Spain.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

His Majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

" This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding His Majesty's expectations.—His Majesty trusts therefore that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burthens of his People."

Earl Morley moved and Earl Mayo seconded the address.—Earl Stanhope moved an amendment to the address, referring to agricultural Distress—negatived 62 to 3. Marquis of Lansdown recommended unanimity in expressing indignation at the " foreign and insolent interference" with the Spanish Government, by other nations.

Lord Liverpool justified the Government in keeping aloof, and expressing no opinion on the subject, on the ground that a reconciliation was still hoped for through the mediation of England.—He could not justify the French Government.

House of Commons.—No Amendment moved, Mr. Brougham in a long and most powerful speech, reprobated the attack on Spain, (this speech has been the common Table talk ever since) and recommended unanimity in the address; he highly applauded the tenor of the King's speech.

Mr. Peel agreed that the French interference was unwarrantable, and professed at a proper season to give full explanation of ministers' intentions, but reprobated any hostile movements at present.

6th. Notice of a repeal of the new Marriage Act by Dr. Phillimore;—a great number of Petitions presented to both Houses of Parliament, from time to time for this repeal.

7th. Judgement pronounced on Susannah Wright for a libel on the Christian Religion. In mitigation, she persisted in a written address, tending to shew the folly and falsehood of that Religion, but was after many warnings, interrupted by the announcement of her sentence, and taken forcibly out of Court. Imprisoned 18 Months.

A few days before, Chief Justice Abbott interrupted another defendant on his trial pursuing the same course, summed up shortly, a verdict was given immediately, and the defendant ordered into Custody; all the time remonstrating against the mode of proceeding

11th. A commission, directed some weeks before by the Lord Chancellor, met at Freemason's Tavern to enquire whether Lord Portsmouth was a lunatic, and if so, when he began so to be. The Jury (23) were composed of men of rank in society.—This inquisition had not terminated when the Waterloo left England, tho' every thing had been gone thro' except the Counsel's reply and the summing up.—The case rested on many silly acts and habits, as well as tame submission to diabolical acts & cruelties constantly exercised on the Earl by the Countess and a Mr. Alder. The general opinion was pretty evident that the Earl was insane, and the Jury had given strong symptoms of that Judgement—they sat from day to day.

12th. Notice of a motion by the Attorney General of Ireland (Plunkett) to bring on the Catholic Question;—call of the House ordered, on whatsoever day it was debated.

13th. (Morning Herald) The Deccan prize cause decided in favor of Sir Thomas Hislop, and his Army. The separate divisions to share in the prize property actually captured by each respectively. *Sir Thomas Hislop and his Staff* are to share in *all* the prize property taken by the separate divisions of the Deccan Army.

The Marquis of Hastings and the Grand Army are excluded from any share in the Deccan prize money, excepting General Hardyman's division of the Bengal Army, which is to share in the property taken at Nagpore.

Rule to shew cause moved by the Soliciter General, why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. O'Meara for a libel on Sir Hudson Lowe; objected by the Court that he should have applied earlier. Answered that a new edition of the work had been published in November. Rule granted with some difficulty on the ground of the lateness of the application. (This rule had not been made absolute before the Waterloo left England.)

15th. Sir Thomas Lethbridge asked Mr. Canning whether any measures were to be brought forward by Ministers for the relief of agricultural distress. Mr. C. in deliberate terms replied, that after anxious discussion, Ministers could not devise any *direct* measure to such effect.

Trial of the Dublin conspirators, after lasting three days, finished by the Jury being locked up 24 hours, and then not agreeing, they were discharged without giving any verdict, the Attorney General intimating that he should probably bring the case forward again in the ensuing term.

N. B. The proceedings of the Attorney General, had given much dissatisfaction in England as unconstitutional and illegal, and it was thought the Riot was not the effect of any conspiracy. A motion against him now pending in Parliament.

20th. Mr. Hume moved a resolution that the appointment of a Lieutenant General of the Ordnance (Lord Beresford) was unnecessary in time of peace, it having been already so reported by the Committee of Military enquiry. Answered by Mr. R. Ward and Mr. Canning. Ayes 73, noes 200.

Hon. Lord John Russell moves for a Committee to enquire into the mode of voting in Boroughs, supported by Mr. Abercromby and Mr. Creevy, opposed by Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel. Negatived, 128 to 90.

22d. Committee of ways and means. The new Chancellor of Exchequer (Mr. Robinson) brought forward the Budget, he made a clear statement of the Finances, and gained great credit on all sides of the House, for intelligence and candour. The surplus revenue he made out to be £ 7,244,200,—he proposed a remission of Taxes to the extent, of £2.000,000 viz. a moiety of the Tax on House Windows, a moiety on Livery servants, carriages and riding horses, and the entire on labourers and horses employed in agriculture &c.

The Brazilian Government had offered the Command of their navy to Lord Cochrane, who was at Valparaiso.

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*Members returned since 4th February.*

Mr. Canning for Harwich.
" Huskisson for Liverpool.
" Scarlett for Peterboro.'
" Poyntz for Chichester.
" Portman for Dorset (Father deceased.)
Sir Edward H. East Bart. for Winchester.
Mr. Robinson for Ripon.
Sir J. P. Beresford Bart. for Berwick.
Mr. Leader for Winchelsea.
" Kempe for Arundel.
Lieutenant Colonel White for Dublin.

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The Winter in England had been very severe all January, and until the middle of February All river navigation stopped nearly as low as Gravesend—Snow in the Northern and Western roads several feet deep.

25th. In consequence of the Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of Arms &c. being suspended, two ships had sailed for Spain with Arms and Ammunition for the Constitutionalists.

Altho' hostilities had not actually commenced between France and Spain, yet such an event was daily expected, the troops being assembled on the Frontiers. Duc D' Angouleme commanded the French army, and Mina the Spanish constitutional army.

15th. Mr. Vansittart created Baron Bexley of Bexley in Kent.

14th. War Office, promotions.

45th. Foot, General Richard Earl of Cavan K. C. B. to be Colonel.

58th Foot, General Thomas Lord Lyndoch G. C. B. Do.

90th Foot, Lieut. General Hon'ble Robert Meade Do.

93d Foot, Brevet Lieut. Col. Hon'ble Sir Charles Gordon to be Lt. Colonel.

And Captain Charles C. Johnson to be Major by purchase.

The 65th Regiment from Bombay had arrived in England.

Lord Amherst either had sailed, or was on the eve of sailing from Plymouth, on the Jupiter Frigate when the Waterloo left England.

3 per Cent consols. 73¼.

*Deaths.*—Sir J. Newbolt of Portswood house Hants, late Chief Justice at Madras.

Dr. Jenner.

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MARCH 25TH. The Waterloo communicated with the James Sibbald in Lat 1. North and 22. West. All remained as when leaving Bombay.

The Glasgow Frigate was expected to leave the Cape soon after the Sibbald.

APRIL 3D. The Waterloo sent on Board the Cora (Brig) from Buenos Ayres (30 days) bound to Jersey, but to deliver letters at Falmouth.

Emperor of Brazil crowned in December.

Valparaiso almost destroyed by an Earthquake.

Europeans in great distress at Bahia and along the Coast.

The Beaver, Gun Brig, had left Buenos Ayres for Rio on the 1st March.

Reported that Lord Cochrane was also going to Rio.

Monte Video. General Licore had been defeated by the Europeans a few days before the Cora sailed.

Cora spoke the Ship Amity bound to Batavia from England (out 76 days) in lat 22 so. and lon: 21 West.

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